was erected, stretching between the antæ, in order to divert the public gaze.

Measurements.

	Ft.	In.
Extreme length of temple	125	6
Extreme breadth	72	5
Length of chamber of cella	45	3
Width of ditto	31	3
Thickness of wall of cella	3	0
Thickness of transverse wall of ditto ..	3	0
Thickness of basement wall of peristyle	4	2
Length of pteroma of portico ..	16	8
Length of ditto posticum ..	7	6
Height of floor of ambulatory of peristyle above external ground ..	6	0
Height of pedestals of columns ..	1	10
Diameter of ditto at corona	4	0
Height of shafts of columns	28	4
Diameter of ditto including lower astragal	3	8
Diameter of ditto at bottom of fluting	3	5
Diameter of ditto at centre	3	6
Diameter of ditto at top of fluting ..	3	3
Height of architrave	2	5
Height of freize	2	5
Depth of fluting at top of shaft ..	0	1¼
Circumference of internal columns of posticum	9	8
Thickness of basement wall of ditto ..	4	2
Projection of plinth of walls of cella ..	0	6
Height of plinth of ditto	1	10
Length of partition wall of staircase	21	1
Thickness of ditto	2	2
Width of stair	3	10
Width of doorways of posticum ..	6	1
Breadth between doors	17	4
Centre intercolumniation of posticum	9	2
Intercolumniations next to centre ..	7	5
Intercolumniations of flanks and angles of fronts	5	3

Æzani was the chief town of the district of Æzanitis, which was one of the subdivisions of the province of Phrygia Epictetus, bordering on Bithynia. This district occupied the western extremity of that extensive table-land which stretches between the northern and southern mountains of Asia Minor, having Mount Olympus on the north, and Mount Messogis (an off-shoot of Taurus) on the south. It is a region of lofty plains—the great water-shed of Asia Minor—diversified by prominent isolated hills, which are the summits of the mountains that appear as ranges from the lower country. From the immediate vicinity of the territory of Æzanitis, many of the most celebrated rivers of Asia Minor take their rise, as the Sangarius, the Rhyndacus, the Caicus, the Hyllus, and the Hermus. The second of these flows through Æzani, an insignificant stream. Standing on the seats of the theatre, which in a Greek town always commanded the finest view the place afforded, the conical peaks of Morad Dagh and Ali Dagh form very conspicuous objects, especially when the sun, sinking over the yellow plain, clothes their ample sides with a mantle of intense blue. The *Cyri Campus*, the *Peltenus Campus* and the *Cillanius Campus* of ancient geography were all situated in this corner of Phrygia—a circumstance which sufficiently indicates the character of the country.

To this region Turkey is indebted for some of her most valuable and peculiar products. In the vicinity of Æzani is the opium district. Scammony, a drug of still higher price, is produced somewhat further to the east; and there also are found several important gums, as well as yellow berries, madder, and other dye-woods. The flocks are peculiarly fine, and the physical circumstances of the whole table-land make it particularly well adapted to wool growing. Angora, in its silken-coated cats and goats exhibits the capabilities of the climate.

J. B. Mitchell, M.D.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

About eighty almshouses, it is rumoured, are to be erected at Brentwood, on a site near the railway, by 'one of the most opulent societies in the kingdom.'——The first stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel has been laid at Poplar. The building is to be erected by the Messrs. Curtis, after a Gothic design by Mr. Wilson, of Bath—'Jacobo Wilson de Thermis Architecto,' as future antiquaries are rather equivocally informed in the inscription deposited along with the coins. Accommodation will be provided in the chapel for 1,500 persons. Mr. Green, the ship builder, who laid the first stone, has contributed 500 guineas, Mr. Snook, 100*l.*, and others 3,000*l.*——A statuary marble bust, on a marble plinth, executed by Mr. Thurlow, junior, of Saxmundham, has been placed in Aldeburgh Church, with the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
GEORGE CRABBE,
the Poet of Nature and Truth,
this Monument is erected,
by those who are desirous to record
their admiration of his Genius,
in the place of his Birth.
Born December 24th, 1754.
Died January 29th, 1832.

——A meeting of the Southampton board of guardians was held on Monday week, to consider the offer of a site of land for building a new workhouse, or the propriety of enlarging the present one, when a tender of architectural designs was made to the meeting.—A similar communication, the chairman said, had been previously received from another architect, but no notice could be taken of either. We would quote a sentence from Vitruvius anent this, if we had time to refer.——An appeal has just been made to the public on behalf of the restoration of Sherborne Abbey Church, and the report of an architect on the subject put into circulation, wherein it is proposed to scrape and clean the entire fabric, remove the galleries, and such internal portions of the edifice as mar the general effect of it, and substitute uniform pews in place of the present irregular and inharmonious constructions. The estimated cost of these alterations is 5,000*l.*, and a meeting, to take the subject into further consideration, is to be held. ——The new church at Merthyr was to be consecrated on the 8th inst. by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.——The laying of the first stone of the Sheffield Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was announced for the 1st instant.——The Earl of Ellesmere has given a site and has consented to bear the whole expenses consequent upon the erection of a new and spacious church at Walken Moor, near Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire. The foundation-stone was laid a few days since with the accustomed ceremonies by Lady Brackley.——The subject of a new union workhouse at Bradford, says the *Observer*, was discussed at a meeting of guardians on Friday week, but the discussion ended in nothing.——"How many a Long Acre is to be found on both sides the Tyne," says the *Gateshead Observer*. "Gateshead, with the exception of a few hundred yards, is one entire Long Acre—an immense preserve, as it were, in which the sports of King Death may be carried on with impunity. Yes! and may not the ratepayers who would rather that the doctor and the undertaker visited their doors than the collector of a sewer rate, be considered the very best gamekeepers in his grim majesty's service?"——The ruins of Hulne Abbey and the gardens of Alnwick Castle have been thrown open to the public at stated periods by the Duke of Northumberland, and the benefit appears to have been gratefully acknowledged by numerous visiters.

BURIAL IN TOWNS.

While Mehemet Ali is suppressing cemeteries in the interior of towns, and transplanting the burial places of his people to the high grounds at a distance from their cities and villages, as well as filling up marshes, draining, and erecting model villages, it is rather humiliating to witness the efforts, so long unavailing, towards the like ends, in this, the very central focus of civilization. Yet we are glad indeed to perceive that in a cause wherein we have the honour to rank ourselves as old pioneers, better prospects and more respect and attention appear to be afforded to that cause than when first and for so long we, almost alone, cut out the way for the advance guard, now in the field. A 'very crowded and influential meeting' was held on the 27th ultimo, in the theatre of the Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., in the chair, to consider the evils of burying the dead in the churchyard within the limits of the metropolis; when many sickening details were recapitulated, such as those so long since exposed in The Builder; and befitting resolutions were unanimously passed, and Mr. Walker's recent services duly acknowledged and approved. But we regret to perceive something like an endeavour to establish a new or second association, and thus to divide the interest and the efforts that ought now rather to be resolved into unity for the more hopeful furtherance of the end in view in the forthcoming Parliament. However, the chairman's exhortation to the middle classes residing in the crowded districts of the metropolitan churches, to unite together, in order to obtain legislative interference to put an end for ever to the degrading and loathsome practice, may be susceptible of a better interpretation, which we sincerely hope it does. A copy of the resolutions was to be forwarded to each of the new members of Parliament, to elicit his sentiments, and solicit his support.—Mr. Walker is still engaged in fighting the good fight, and battling with corruption in its most loathsome form. On Friday week, he delivered a fourth lecture on the subject, full of statistical and other details, too well adapted to harrow up the feelings and excite the disgust and shame, as well as indignation, of his auditors at the continuance of such practices by "vested right" in the very metropolis of the world, though banished as such "centres of infection" have been in all the cities of civilized Europe besides. It is not in the metropolis alone, however, that putrid fevers and general and insidious infection and disease still prevail from this very cause, as witness Axminster and Minchinhampton; but it is some consolation to observe that the movement is extending right and left throughout the provinces also. At Oldham, for instance, the Committee of Health, the other day, brought a series of resolutions, condemnatory of the practice of interment in the parish church-yard, under the notice of the churchwardens and overseers, and of a public meeting subsequently held, but not so well attended, certainly, as it ought to have been; and a committee was then appointed to take steps for the establishment of a new and spacious burial ground, in a proper situation, in the neighbourhood of the town.

DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY.

June 30.—The second portion of a paper "On Heraldry," was read by Mr. Partridge. Referring to remarks offered in the first part of his subject, he observed that heraldry would be found intimately blended with the general history of the middle ages, with the biography of eminent persons and families, with manners and customs, with poetry and polite literature, and moreover, that it affords a key capable of explaining correctly the meaning of many mysterious and important forms, prevalent in embellishments during the feudal period.

The reader then directed attention to those heraldic figures called "Supporters," such as the lion and unicorn of the royal arms, and he subsequently noticed the analogy existing between heraldic and natural forms. Supporters, it was said, came into use when tournaments and feudal chivalry assumed a scale of splendour requiring a system of distinctions; and it became a practice for nobles and knights each to hang his helmet and shield, richly emblazoned with heraldic insignia, on the front of his tent when in the field. Two attendants or esquires, dressed in armour or in a fanciful costume, imitative of certain characteristic animated beings, were placed to guard or support them, and also to receive such challenges as might be offered. Under such circumstances, it was argued, it is absurd to represent supporters as lying down, walking away, or half asleep, while the heraldic attitude *rampant* should be invariably maintained. He observed, that frequent instances may be seen even in St. James's-street and Pall Mall, as well as on the *Gazette* and *The Times*, in which the supporters of the royal arms are represented as crawling in mean-spirited positions, instead of *rampant guardant*, as set forth in the blazonry. He remarked, that he had not been able to detect an abuse of this kind, occurring before about the commencement of the present century, and the supporters are never found in any other position than rampant, either in architectural remains or in old works upon heraldry. He attributed this infraction in a considerable degree to a volume of peers' arms with sup-

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